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fore the board of trustees," beyond that contained in the letter above cited. In view of these circumstances the committee finds itself unable to suppose that the decisive reason for President Warfield's reluctance to answer its inquiries is his consideration for the interests and wishes of Professor Mecklin. The committee notes, moreover, that two out of the three questions last laid before President Warfield asked for information, not about the resignation of Professor Mecklin, but about the general policy of the college and the specific credal requirements attaching to the professorship of philosophy and psychology. These inquiries, also, President Warfield has declined to answer. He intimates, indeed, that he regards it as improper for persons not connected with the college to ask, or for him to answer, "questions concerning the college or its members."

The attitude thus assumed does not seem to this committee one which can with propriety be maintained by the officers of any college or university towards the inquiries of a representative national organization of college and university teachers and other scholars. We believe it to be the right of the general body of professors of philosophy and psychology to know definitely the conditions of the tenure of any professorship in their subject; and also their right, and that of the public to which colleges look for support, to understand unequivocally what measure of freedom of teaching is granted in any college, and to be informed as to the essential details of any case in which credal restrictions, other than those to which the college officially stands committed, are publicly declared by responsible persons to have been imposed. No college does well to live unto itself to such a degree that it fails to recognize that in all such issues the university teaching profession at large has a legitimate concern. And any college hazards its claim upon the confidence of the public and the friendly regard of the teaching profession by an appearance of unwillingness to make a full and frank statement of the facts in all matters of this sort.

The report is published in full in the *Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods* for January 29, 1914.

#### SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS

DR. CALVIN MILTON WOODWARD, emeritus professor of mathematics and applied mechanics and dean of the school of engineering and architecture of Washington University, past

president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the board of regents of the University of Missouri and of the St. Louis Board of Education, died from apoplexy on January 12, aged seventy-seven years.

SIR DAVID GILL, the distinguished British astronomer, for many years astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, died on January 24, at the age of seventy years.

COLONEL WILLIAM C. GORGAS has been nominated to be surgeon-general of the army of the United States, with the rank of brigadier-general.

DR. S. S. GOLDWATER has been appointed commissioner of health for New York City to succeed Dr. Ernst J. Lederle.

CHARLES W. ELIOT, president emeritus of Harvard university, had been elected a trustee of the Rockefeller Foundation for the term of three years.

DR. J. S. HALDANE, reader in physiology at Oxford, has been chosen as Silliman lecturer at Yale University for next year.

THE organizing committee, selected by the American members of the international committee of the Second International Eugenics Congress, has met in New York City and unanimously elected Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn as president of the congress. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was elected honorary president. The congress will be held in New York City near the end of September, 1915.

PROFESSOR ANDREW C. McLAUGHLIN, head of the department of history in the University of Chicago, was elected president of the American Historical Association at its recent meeting in Charleston, South Carolina.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association held in New York City, Professor Roland B. Dixon, of Harvard University, was reelected president; and Professors Franz Boas, of Columbia University, and George Grant MacCurdy, of Yale University, were designated to represent the association at the International Congress of Americanists, to be held in Washington, D. C., October 5 to 10, 1914.

WE learn from *Nature* that an institution of petroleum technologists has been formed in London with Sir Boverton Redwood, Bart., as president. Dr. D. T. Day, of the U. S. Geological Survey, and Professor C. Engler have been elected honorary members.

THE Geological Society of London will award its medals and funds as follows: Wollaston medal, Dr. J. E. Marr, F.R.S.; Murchison medal, W. A. E. Ussher; Lyell medal, C. S. Middlemiss; Wollaston fund, R. B. Newton; Murchison fund, F. N. Haward; Lyell fund, Rev. W. Howchin and J. Postlethwaite.

THE prizes in astronomy of the Paris Academy of Sciences have been awarded as follows: the Lalande prize to J. Bosler, for his researches on the sudden variations of terrestrial magnetism and their connection with disturbances in the sun; the Valz prize to Professor Fowler, for his researches in spectroscopy; the G. de Pontecoulant prize to M. Sundmann, for his researches on the problem of three bodies.

DR. ALEŠ HRDLÍČKA, of the U. S. National Museum, has been named a titular member of the Société Impériale Des Amis D'Histoire Naturelle, D'Anthropologie et D'Ethnographie, Moscow, Russia.

PROFESSOR W. C. FISCHER, recently compelled to relinquish his chair at Wesleyan University, was a candidate for mayor of Middletown at a recent election, but was defeated by a vote of 699 to 689.

DR. CARL SKOTTSBERG, lecturer on botany and keeper of the herbarium at the University of Upsala and Dr. C. H. Ostenfeld, of the Botanical Museum at Copenhagen, have been visiting American botanical institutions.

As the first half of the Washington-Paris longitude campaign has been completed, the last few weeks have been devoted for the most part to exchange of observers. Mr. G. A. Hill and his party have returned to Washington, and the party headed by Professor F. B. Littell, U. S. N., has departed for Paris. The new French representatives are Professor E. Vignet, of the Paris Observatory, and Ensign P. Auverny, of the French navy.

NEWS has been received from Dr. William E. Farabee, who is now in Brazil directing the University of Pennsylvania Expedition in the Amazon regions. The expedition had passed through the territory inhabited by the Macusi Indians, and was starting, with forty porters, through the Wai Wai country into unexplored parts of French and Dutch Guiana.

DR. W. T. HORNADAY, director of the New York Zoological Park, will give a course of lectures as a part of the regular work at the Yale Forest School on wild animal life and its conservation. The titles of the five lectures in the course are as follows: "The Extinction of Valuable Wild Life," "The Feathered Allies of the Farmer and Forester," "The Legitimate Utilization of Wild Birds and Mammals," "Wild-animal Pests and their Rational Treatment," "The Duty and Power of the Citizen in Wild Life Conservation."

A COURSE in industrial organization and scientific management will be given at Brown University during the second semester of the present year. A feature of the course will be three or four lectures monthly by business men and efficiency experts. The first of these lectures, which will be open to the public, will be given on February 19 by Professor H. S. Person, director of the Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College, on "Different Types of Management."

ON January 8 Professor Theobald Smith delivered a lecture on "Prophylactic and Therapeutic Vaccines" before the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University.

DR. ARTHUR L. DAY, director of the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, lectured before the Geographical Society of Chicago on January 23 on "Some Observations on the Volcano Kilauea in Action."

MR. FRANCIS S. PEABODY, president of the Peabody Coal Company of Chicago, Illinois, recently gave a lecture before the college of engineering of the University of Illinois on "The Mining and Utilization of Illinois Coal." The lecture was illustrated with excel-

lent motion pictures taken underground in actual coal mines. They are the first successful motion pictures taken underground, and they give a vivid idea of the actual conditions met in coal mining.

ON January 20, Professor W. Bateson began a course of six lectures at the Royal Institution on animals and plants under domestication. Beginning on January 22, Mr. W. McDougall gave a course of two lectures on the mind of savage men. The Friday evening discourse on January 23 was delivered by Sir James Dewar on "The Coming-of-age of the Vacuum Flask."

A MEMORIAL to Captain Scott will be unveiled on February 5 on the Col de Lautaret in the French Alps, whither the British explorer went in March, 1908, to make a trial of his motor sleighs.

JOHN JAMES RIVERS, born in England on January 6, 1824, known for many years as a naturalist on the Pacific coast, died at his home in Santa Monica, California, on December 16, 1913.

THE death has occurred, in his eighty-fourth year, of Mr. John Phin, the author of popular scientific books, and formerly editor of several New York technical papers.

THE death is announced of Dr. A. F. Le Double, professor of anatomy at the School Médecine in Tours, France. Professor Le Double was an indefatigable worker and published a number of works of special value to anatomy and anthropology on the variations of the muscular system, of the bones of the skull, those of the face and those of the spine. Death overtook him in the sixty-sixth year of age and in the midst of preparation of further work on the variations of the human system.

THE U. S. Civil Service Commission announces an examination for assistant in road economics, to fill a vacancy in this position in the office of public roads, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

THE council of the Royal Geographical Society has made a grant of £1,000 towards the

expenses of Sir Ernest Shackleton's trans-antarctic expedition.

WORK has begun on the Magee Hospital for maternity cases at Pittsburgh to be erected at a cost of \$800,000 provided by the late Christopher L. Magee as a memorial to his mother. The hospital is affiliated with the school of medicine of the University of Pittsburgh.

MESSRS. SAMUEL and HARRY SACHS, to perpetuate the memory of their parents, the late Joseph and Sophie Sachs, have given to Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, the sum of \$125,000 to endow two neurological wards. The hospital will receive the sum of \$100,000 under the will of Benjamin Altman and has received a \$100,000 legacy from Mrs. Louis W. Neustader.

THE Russian ministry of the interior has given consent to the free admission of Jewish members of the twelfth International Ophthalmological Congress, to be held at St. Petersburg from July 28 to August 2, but it limits the time they can stay in the country to September 15. In view of this restriction, Professor Julius Hirschberg, president of the Berlin Ophthalmological Society, has proposed that ophthalmologists should refrain from attending the congress.

MARCHESE RAFFAELE CAPELLI, president of the tenth International Congress of Geography, has communicated to the U. S. Geological Survey, the following resolution adopted by the recent congress, on motion of M. Le General Schokalsky:

The Tenth International Congress of Geography approves the impulse given to the project of an atlas of forms of terrestrial relief and the commencement of the execution of the work. It strongly recommends to all geographers and to the scientific institutions to aid this enterprise in every manner.

He requests that wide circulation be given to this resolution of the congress, in order to obtain cooperation on the part of the geographers of different countries.

IN accordance with plans recently formulated by a special committee appointed by the secretary of agriculture whose recommenda-

tions have been approved by him, announcement is made of a general change to begin January, 1914, in the character of the *Monthly Weather Review* and the *Bulletin of the Mount Weather Observatory*. These two periodicals which have hitherto appeared separately (*i. e.*, the *Monthly Weather Review*, largely devoted to statistical data and notes on current weather conditions, and the *Bulletin of the Mount Weather Observatory*, embodying a portion of the research work done by the bureau) will be merged into a single publication. The new series will retain the former well-known title, *Monthly Weather Review*. It will contain contributions from the officials of the Weather Bureau engaged in research work of any kind bearing on the atmosphere, and its pages will be open also to others working along similar lines. It will not contain the detailed tables for the twelve large climatological districts that have appeared in the *Review* since July, 1909, but tables giving a general summary of the data from the "full reporting stations" of the Bureau, about 200 in number, will still appear as in the past. Beginning with January, 1914, the statistics now assembled to form these detailed tables for the twelve large climatological districts, defined by great watersheds, will continue to be assembled in tables similar to these, but will be arranged by states instead of districts. The tables for each state will form one report prepared at the section center of that state, except in the case of the New England States, which will appear as a single section; and Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia will also be grouped into a single section. The total number of these sections will be 42. These detailed summaries by states will each contain from 8 to 12 pages of data and charts and will be issued from ten to twenty days after the close of each month; they will thus meet the need for prompt dissemination in each state of the information they contain better than is possible under the present policy of collecting them at the Central Office into a single monthly.

THE Russian empire, covering one seventh of the land area of the globe and only sparsely

settled in spite of its nearly 170,000,000 inhabitants, offers an interesting subject for study for both business men and economists. This country to-day presents a picture of economic development comparable with that of the United States of three or four generations ago, in that Russia is now chiefly a producer of the raw materials derived from nature, such as grain, timber, hides and minerals, and is just beginning to develop manufacturing industries of importance. Its exports are almost entirely foodstuffs and raw and semi-manufactured products, while it imports nearly all of the higher grades of manufactures which its people require. The total value of the foreign trade of European Russia, in 1912, according to official figures, was more than \$1,200,000,000, in which the United States participated to the extent of only \$53,000,000. However, the indirect trade between the two countries passing through foreign middlemen brings the value of the sales of American products to Russia to \$80,000,000, and the exports from Russia to the United States to \$30,000,000. Largely owing to the lack of knowledge among American business men of the possibilities of the Russian market, the trade between the two countries is on the threshold only of its possible development. The monograph on Russia just published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, entitled "Handbook on Russia," should therefore be of special interest. This book contains nearly 260 pages, with two maps, and includes a comparative description of the economic situation in European Russia, by Consul General John H. Snodgrass, stationed at Moscow; reviews of the commerce of various districts in 1912, by the American consuls stationed in Russia, and a very timely description of commercial and industrial conditions in Siberia, by Consul John Jewell, stationed at Vladivostok. To those who still regard that country as a frozen waste, the picture presented by Mr. Jewell will be a revelation. He compares Siberia to-day with Canada of a generation ago, and points out the possibili-

ties of great trade development that lie in the great natural resources of the country.

THE committee appointed by the Paris Academy of Sciences to allocate the grants from the Bonaparte Fund for the year 1913 have, as we learn from *Nature*, made the following proposals: Out of sixty-three applications the committee recommends twenty-one grants.

3,000 francs to H. Caillol, for the publication of his catalogue of the Coleoptera of Provence.

2,000 francs to A. Colson, for apparatus required for his work in physical chemistry.

2,000 francs to E. Coquidé, to assist him in his study of the means of utilizing peaty soil.

2,000 francs to C. Schlegel, for the continuation of his researches in the laboratory of M. Delage.

6,000 francs, in equal parts, between MM. Pitard and Pallary, for assistance in the continuation of their scientific work in Morocco.

2,000 francs to Jules Welsch, for his geological work on the coasts of western France and Great Britain.

2,000 francs to Louis Roule, for continuing and extending his researches on the morphology and biology of the salmon in France.

2,000 francs to Jean Pougnet, for the continuation of his researches on the chemical and biological action of ultra-violet light.

2,000 francs to C. Dauzère for his work on cellular vortices.

2,000 francs to Méd. Gard, for the publication of a work and atlas on material left by the late M. Bornet.

4,000 francs to Aug. Chevalier, to meet the expense necessitated by the classification of the botanical material arising from his expeditions in Africa.

2,000 francs to Paul Becquerel, for the continuation of his physiological researches relating to the influence of radio-active substances upon the nutrition, reproduction and variation of some species of plants.

4,000 francs to Le Morvan, for assistance in publishing the photographic atlas of the moon.

2,000 francs to Jacques Pellegrin, to assist

him to pursue his researches and publish works on African fishes.

3,000 francs to E. Rengade, for a systematic research on the presence and distribution of the rare alkali metals in mineral waters.

3,000 francs to Charles Alluaud, for the publication of work on the Alpine fauna and flora of the high mountainous regions of eastern Africa.

2,000 francs to Charles Lormand, for the purchase of a sufficient quantity of radium bromide to carry out methodical researches on the action of radio-activity on the development of plants.

2,000 francs to Alphonse Labbé, for researches on the modifications undergone by animals on changing from salt to fresh water or the reverse.

3,000 francs to G. de Gironcourt, for the publication of the scientific results of his expeditions in Morocco and western Africa.

3,000 francs to A. F. Legendre, for the publication of maps and documents of his expeditions in China.

2,000 francs to H. Abraham, for the determination of the velocity of propagation of Hertzian waves between Paris and Toulon.

#### UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE General Education Board has given \$750,000 toward an endowment of \$1,500,000 for the medical department of Washington University, St. Louis, to create full time teaching and research departments in medicine, surgery, and pediatrics. The conditions of the gift provide that all teachers in these departments, while free to render any medical or surgical service, must not derive therefrom any personal gain. Their entire time must be devoted to hospital work, to teaching and research in their several specialties, as it is believed that medical education in the past has suffered from the fact that the teachers have had to rely on private work for the major portion of their income. The General Education Board has also made conditional grants of \$100,000 each to Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and to Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.